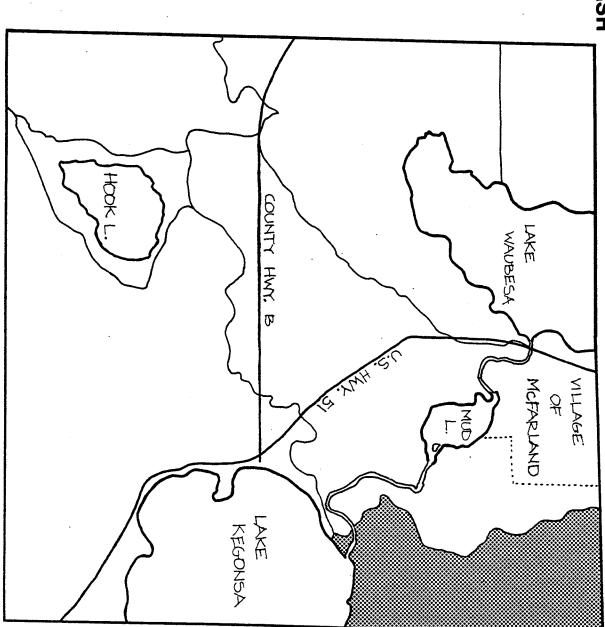
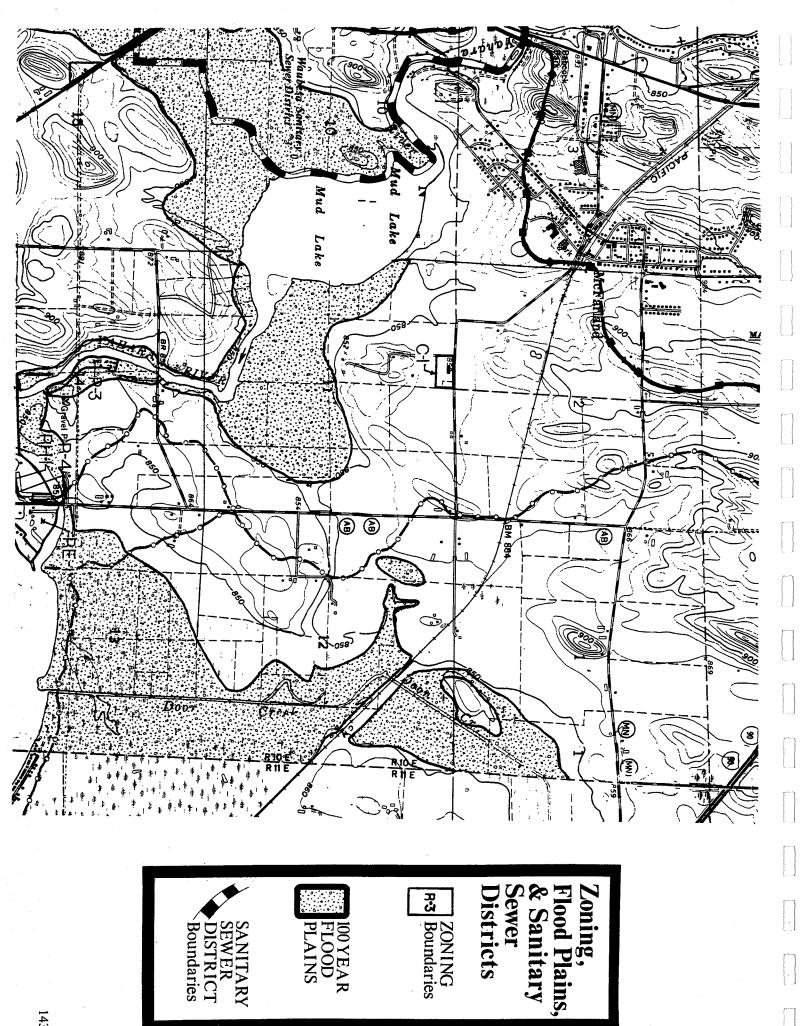
## G. DOOR CREEK MARSH



Except for the northwest shore of Lake Kegonsa, all of the land in this area is zoned for agriculture. Because the boundaries of the Lake Kegonsa Sanitary District were not finalized at the time of this writing, they are not shown on this map. However, preliminary boundaries show that the district will not include wetlands or other important resource areas.



This study area contains no significant small lot residential areas. Many of the parcels in the Door Creek Marsh have been owned for hunting purposes for many years. Almost all of the land in this area that is not excessively wet is used as cropland or pasture. The Department of Natural Resources is considering the further purchase of wetland acreage in this area to preserve northern pike spawning grounds.



## **Patterns** Ownership

- LAND OWNED AND TILL-ABLE LAND WORKED BY RUSSIDENT FAINBER
- IAND OWNED AND TILL-ABLE LAND WORDED BY NON-DESTIMENT FARMER
- LAND CHARD BY TAWN
  RESTRIBENT, BRIT TILLABLE LAND LESSED TO
  FAMA OPERATOR, SISED
  CORRY CARPARY, OR
  CANNING COMPANY, OR
  CANNING COMPANY,
  RESTRIBENT OF TOWN,
  TILLABLE LAND LESSED.
- PUBLIC LAND, RECREAT-IONAL LAND, OR OWNED BY A NON-PROFIT GROUP.
- IARGE-LOT RESIDENTIAL LAND, PARCELS GREATER THAN FIVE ACRES.

**(C)** 

- SMALL LOT RISIDENTIAL LAND, PARCHES SMALLER THAN FIVE ACRES.
- NON-FARM, NON-REST-DENTIAL PARCIES, OWNED BY TOWN RESIDENT.
- WON-FARM, WAN-RESIDIEN-TIAL PARCES, OWNED BY

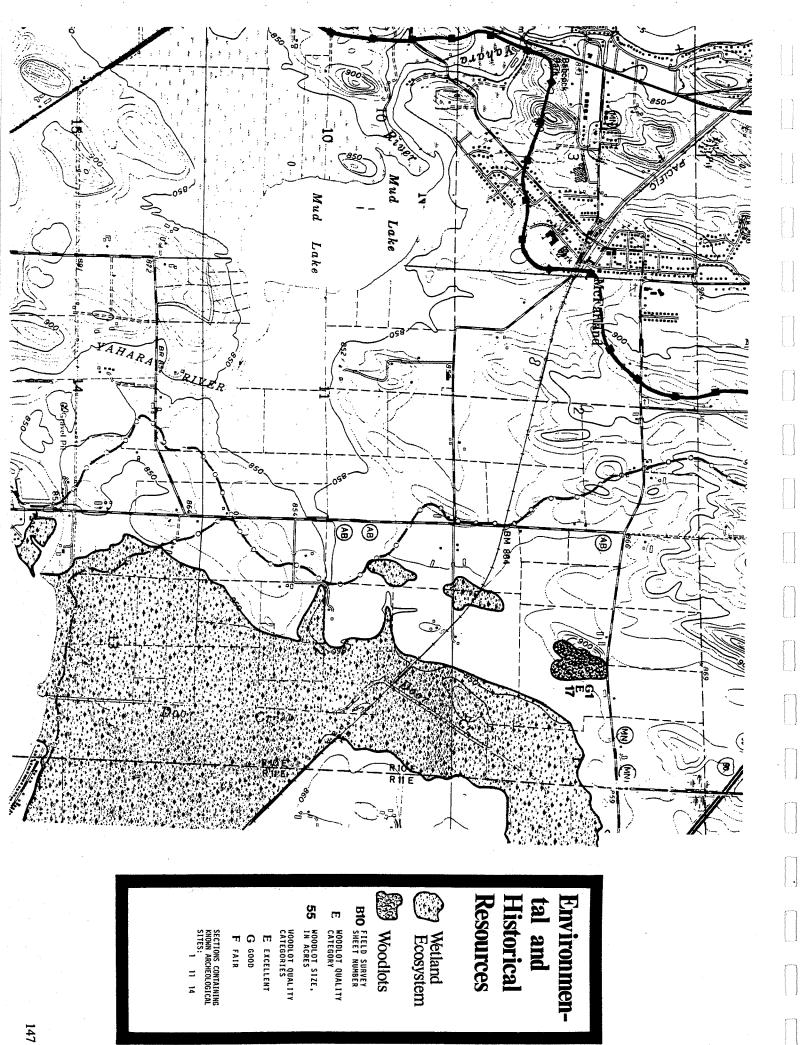
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Door Creek Marsh lies over one of the major peat deposits of the Yahara River system. Vegetation primarily consists of shallow marsh with stands of cattail. At the drier northern end of the marsh, sedge meadow and shrubs dominate. Although wetland areas along the creek and to the north have been drained extensively, drainage efforts in this wetland area, although damaging, have been largely unsuccessful due to the proximity of the wetland to Lake Kegonsa.

Only one woodlot greater than three acres in size was found in this study area. This woodlot (G1), 17 acres in size, was rated in excellent condition. This woodlot contains typical dry hardwood species and a mixed age stand of trees. Grazing and storm damage is minimal Steep slopes exist on the eastern part of the woodlot and a hill with a vista is present. A wide variety of plants grow here and the general health of the woodlot is very good.

Smaller wooded areas, hedgerows, and small trees and shrubs along the wetland perimeter add variety to the flat landscape found in this area.

This study area contains one known group of Indian mounds, which has been partially destroyed by agricultural activities.



This map shows the channelized condition of Door Creek Marsh and the drainage pattern entering the wetland from the northwest.

This area contains the least amount of topographic relief in the town. There are almost no slopes steeper than six percent. Land use

changes occurring in the northwest part of this study area should include plans for managing the fairly well-defined intermittent drainage channels found there. Although little sedimentation and runoff pollution is probably entering Door Creek from this part

of the Creek's drainage area, large amounts are entering upstream, due to intensive agricultural practices and low use of conservation practices. Because of the Creek's channelized condition, most of this pollution ends up in Lake Kegonsa. There appears to be little groundwater discharge occurring in this area.



## Major Highlights

Door Creek Marsh has suffered the greatest alteration of any of the town's wetlands. The channelization of Door Creek renders the wetlands incapable of providing its filtering function. This function is badly needed because of the high level of runoff pollution occurring in the Door Creek watershed. The wetlands provide Lake Kegonsa with important northern pike spawning areas. Ducks, primarily the blue-winged teal, nest in this area. The sand-hill crane has been seen in this area, but it is not known if they nest here.

## **一)**=future potential for function in area =function present, but rehabilitation needed +=function very important 'n Natural Systems Preservation Wintering/Migratory Habitat (Waterfowl) **Burrow Habitat** Nesting/Resting/Breeding Feeding Habitat **Quality Protection** Surface Water High Visual Quality From Roadsides Preservation Aesthetic Quality Scientific Research Diversity Plant and Animal **Movement Corridors** Non-Structural High Visual Quality Flood Control Sediment Control Nutrient and **Acoustic Isolation** Views and Vistas Within Marsh and Stream Areas Protection of 100-Year Long Distance 70 D U D U 10. Maintenance of Groundwater System Provision of Historic and Cultural Education and Spiritual Community Separation Archeological Sites and Settings Sites and Settings Wild Food Gathering adjacent to study area) Hunting and Trapping to study area) Fishing (in or adjacent **Recreation Opportunities** (Quality and Quantity) Aquifer Discharge (Quality and Quantity) Aquifer Recharge Property Value Settlement and Cultural Sites and Settings Spiritual Enrichment Education Formal and Individual Enrichment Hiking, Skiing, Etc. Corridors for Walking, Picnic & Play Grounds Water Recreation (in or U U D ס U U

=function present

Functions found in Study Area

Enhancement

Floodplain

